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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
(HONORABLE JANIS L. SAMMARTINO)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

INEZ MARIE PARQUETTE,

Defendant.

Case No.: 08-CR-1091-JLS

Date: 5/16/2008

Time: 1:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS  
AND AUTHORITIES  
IN SUPPORT  
OF DEFENDANT'S MOTIONS

Defendant, INEZ MARIE PARQUETTE, by and through counsel, Michael Edmund Burke, hereby submits the following memorandum of points and authorities in support of her motions.

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1                    MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY AND PRESERVE EVIDENCE

2                    Defense counsel has received some discovery in this case. However, because  
3                    Ms. Parquette believes that there may be other discovery outstanding, he moves for the  
4                    production by the government of the following discovery and for the preservation of  
5                    evidence. This request is not limited to those items that the prosecutor knows of, but  
6                    rather includes all discovery listed below that is in the custody, control, care, or  
7                    knowledge of any government agency. See generally Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419  
8                    (1995); United States v. Bryan, 868 F.2d 1032 (9th Cir. 1989).

9                    (1) The Defendant's Statements. The Government must disclose to the  
10                    defendant all copies of any written or recorded statements made by the defendant; the  
11                    substance of any statements made by the defendant which the Government intends to  
12                    offer in evidence at trial; any response by the defendant to interrogation; the substance  
13                    of any oral statements which the Government intends to introduce at trial and any  
14                    written summaries of the defendant's oral statements contained in the handwritten  
15                    notes of the Government agent; any response to any Miranda warnings which may  
16                    have been given to the defendant; as well as any other statements by the defendant.  
17                    Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(A) and (B). The Advisory Committee Notes and the 1991  
18                    amendments to Rule 16 make clear that the Government must reveal all the  
19                    defendant's statements, whether oral or written, regardless of whether the government  
20                    intends to make any use of those statements.

21                    (2) Arrest Reports, Notes and Dispatch Tapes. The defense also specifically  
22                    requests that all arrest reports, notes and dispatch or any other tapes that relate to the  
23                    circumstances surrounding his arrest or any questioning, if such reports have not  
24                    already been produced in their entirety, be turned over. This request includes, but is  
25                    not limited to, any rough notes, records, reports, transcripts or other documents in  
26                    which statements of the defendant or any other discoverable material is contained.  
27                    Such material is discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(A) and (B) and Brady v.

1 Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). See also Loux v. United States, 389 F.2d 911 (9th Cir.  
2 1968). Arrest reports, investigator's notes, memos from arresting officers, dispatch  
3 tapes, sworn statements, and prosecution reports pertaining to the defendant are  
4 available under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(B), Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2, and Fed. R. Crim.  
5 P. 12(h). Preservation of rough notes is requested, whether or not the government  
6 deems them discoverable.

7 (3) Brady Material. Defendant requests all documents, statements, agents'  
8 reports, and tangible evidence favorable to the defendant on the issue of guilt and/or  
9 which affects the credibility of the government's case. Under Brady, impeachment as  
10 well as exculpatory evidence falls within the definition of evidence favorable to the  
11 accused. United States v. Bagley, 473 U.S. 667 (1985); United States v. Agurs, 427  
12 U.S. 97 (1976).

13 (4) Any Information That May Result in a Lower Sentence Under The  
14 Guidelines. As discussed above, this information is discoverable under Brady v.  
15 Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). This request includes any cooperation or attempted  
16 cooperation by the defendant, as well as any information that could affect any base  
17 offense level or specific offense characteristic under Chapter Two of the Guidelines.  
18 Also included in this request is any information relevant to a Chapter Three adjustment,  
19 to a determination of the defendant's criminal history, or to any other application of the  
20 Guidelines.

21 (5) Any Information That May Result in a Lower Sentence Under 18 U.S.C. §  
22 3553. After United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220, 125 S. Ct. 738 (2005), the  
23 Guidelines are merely advisory and federal sentencing is governed by 18 U.S.C. §  
24 3553, which requires a judge to consider "any information about the nature of the  
25 circumstances of the offense." 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1). This broad range of judicial  
26 discretion, combined with the mandate that "[n]o limitation shall be placed on the  
27 information concerning the background, character, and conduct of a person convicted

1 of an offense which a court of the United States may receive and consider for the  
2 purpose of imposing an appropriate sentence," 18 U.S.C. § 3661, means that any  
3 information whatsoever may be "material ... to punishment," Brady, 373 U.S. at 87,  
4 whether or not the government deems it discoverable.

5 (6) The Defendant's Prior Record. Evidence of prior record is available under  
6 Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(D). Counsel specifically requests that the copy be complete  
7 and legible.

8 (7) Any Proposed 404(b) Evidence. Evidence of prior similar acts is  
9 discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(E) and Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) and 609. In  
10 addition, under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b), "upon request of the accused, the prosecution . . .  
11 shall provide reasonable notice in advance of trial . . . of the general nature . . . ." of  
12 any evidence the government proposes to introduce under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) at trial.  
13 The defendant requests that such notice be given three weeks before trial in order to  
14 give the defense time to adequately investigate and prepare for trial.

15 (8) Evidence Seized. Evidence seized as a result of any search, either  
16 warrantless or with a warrant, is discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(E).

17 (9) Request for Preservation of Evidence. The defense specifically requests  
18 that all dispatch tapes or any other physical evidence that may be destroyed, lost, or  
19 otherwise put out of the possession, custody, or care of the government and which  
20 relate to the arrest or the events leading to the arrest in this case be preserved. This  
21 request includes, but is not limited to, the results of any fingerprint analysis, alleged  
22 narcotics, the defendant's personal effects, the vehicle, and any other evidence seized  
23 from the defendant, or any third party. It is requested that the government be ordered  
24 to question all the agencies and individuals involved in the prosecution and  
25 investigation of this case to determine if such evidence exists, and if it does exist, to  
26 inform those parties to preserve any such evidence.

27 (10) Tangible Objects. The defense requests, under Fed. R. Crim. P.

1 16(a)(1)(E) the opportunity to inspect and copy as well as test, if necessary, all other  
2 documents and tangible objects, including photographs, books, papers, documents,  
3 photographs of buildings or places or copies of portions thereof which are material to  
4 the defense or intended for use in the government's case-in-chief or were obtained  
5 from or belong to the defendant.

6 (11) Evidence of Bias or Motive to Lie. The defense requests any evidence that  
7 any prospective government witness is biased or prejudiced against the defendant, or  
8 has a motive to falsify or distort his or her testimony. Pennsylvania v. Ritchie, 480 U.S.  
9 39 (1987); United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d 1197 (9th Cir. 1988).

10 (12) Impeachment evidence. Defendant requests any evidence that any  
11 prospective government witness has engaged in any criminal act whether or not  
12 resulting in a conviction and whether any witness has made a statement favorable to  
13 the defendant. See Fed. R. Evid. 608, 609 and 613. Such evidence is discoverable  
14 under Brady v. Maryland. See United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d 1197 (9th Cir. 1988)  
15 (witness' prior record); Thomas v. United States, 343 F.2d 49 (9th Cir. 1965) (evidence  
16 that detracts from a witness' credibility).

17 (13) Evidence of Criminal Investigation of Any Government Witness. The  
18 defense requests any evidence that any prospective witness is under investigation by  
19 federal, state or local authorities for any criminal conduct. United States v. Chitty, 760  
20 F.2d 425 (2d Cir. 1985).

21 (14) Evidence Affecting Perception, Recollection, Ability to Communicate.  
22 Defendant requests any evidence, including any medical or psychiatric report or  
23 evaluation, tending to show that any prospective witness's ability to perceive,  
24 remember, communicate, or tell the truth is impaired; and any evidence that a witness  
25 has ever used narcotics or other controlled substance, or has ever been an alcoholic.  
26 United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d 1197 (9th Cir. 1988); Chavis v. North Carolina, 637  
27 F.2d 213, 224 (4th Cir. 1980).

1 (15) Witness Addresses. The defense requests the name and last known  
2 address of each prospective government witness. See United States v. Napue, 834  
3 F.2d 1311 (7th Cir. 1987); United States v. Tucker, 716 F.2d 576 (9th Cir. 1983) (failure  
4 to interview government witnesses by counsel is ineffective); United States v. Cook,  
5 608 F.2d 1175, 1181 (9th Cir. 1979), overruled on other grounds by Luce v. United  
6 States, 469 U.S. 38 (1984) (defense has equal right to talk to witnesses). The  
7 defendant also requests the name and last known address of every witness to the  
8 crime or crimes charged (or any of the overt acts committed in furtherance thereof) who  
9 will not be called as a government witness. United States v. Cadet, 727 F.2d 1453 (9th  
10 Cir. 1984).

11 (16) Name of Witnesses Favorable to the Defendant. The defense requests the  
12 name of any witness who made any arguably favorable statement concerning the  
13 defendant or who could not identify him or who was unsure of his identity, or  
14 participation in the crime charged. Jackson v. Wainwright, 390 F.2d 288 (5th Cir.  
15 1968); Chavis v. North Carolina, 637 F.2d 213, 223 (4th Cir. 1980); Jones v. Jago, 575  
16 F.2d 1164, 1168 (6th Cir. 1978); Hudson v. Blackburn, 601 F.2d 785 (5th Cir. 1979).

17 (17) Statements Relevant to the Defense. The defense requests disclosure of  
18 any statement that may be "relevant to any possible defense or contention" that he  
19 might assert. United States v. Bailleaux, 685 F.2d 1105 (9th Cir. 1982). This would  
20 include Grand Jury transcripts which are relevant to the defense motion to dismiss the  
21 indictment.

22 (18) Jencks Act Material. The defense requests all material to which defendant  
23 is entitled pursuant to the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500, reasonably in advance of trial,  
24 including dispatch tapes. A verbal acknowledgment that "rough" notes constitute an  
25 accurate account of the witness' interview is sufficient for the report or notes to qualify  
26 as a statement under § 3500(e)(1). Campbell v. United States, 373 U.S. 487, 490-92  
27 (1963).

1 (19) Giglio Information. Pursuant to Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150  
2 (1972), the defendant requests all statements and/or promises, expressed or implied,  
3 made to any government witnesses, in exchange for their testimony in this case, and all  
4 other information which could arguably be used for the impeachment of any  
5 government witnesses.

6 (20) Reports of Scientific Tests or Examinations. Pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P.  
7 16(a)(1)(F), the defendant requests disclosure and the opportunity to inspect, copy,  
8 and photograph the results and reports of all tests, examinations, and experiments  
9 conducted upon the evidence in this case, including, but not limited to, any fingerprint  
10 testing done upon any evidence seized in this case, that is within the possession,  
11 custody, or control of the government, the existence of which is known, or by the  
12 exercise of due diligence may become known, to the attorney for the government, and  
13 that are material to the preparation of the defense or are intended for use by the  
14 government as evidence in chief at the trial.

15 (21) Henthorn Material. The defendant requests that the prosecutor review the  
16 personnel files of the officers involved in his arrest, and those who will testify, and  
17 produce to him any exculpatory information at least two weeks prior to trial and one  
18 week prior to the motion hearing. This includes all citizen complaints and other related  
19 internal affairs documents involving any of the immigration officers or other law  
20 enforcement officers who were involved in the investigation, arrest and interrogation of  
21 defendant. See United States v. Henthorn, 931 F.2d 29 (9th Cir. 1991). In addition, he  
22 requests that if the government is uncertain whether certain information is to be turned  
23 over pursuant to this request, that it produce such information to the Court in advance  
24 of the trial and the motion hearing for an in camera inspection.

25 (22) Informants and Cooperating Witnesses. The defense requests disclosure  
26 of the names and addresses of any informants or cooperating witnesses used or to be  
27 used in this case. The government must disclose the informant's identity and location,  
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1 as well as disclose the existence of any other percipient witness unknown or  
2 unknowable to the defense. Roviaro v. United States, 353 U.S. 53, 61-62 (1957). The  
3 defense also requests disclosure of any information indicating bias on the part of any  
4 informant or cooperating witness. Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972). Such  
5 information would include what, if any, inducements, favors, payments, or threats were  
6 made to the witness to secure cooperation with the authorities.

7 (23) Expert Witnesses. Pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(G), the defendant  
8 requests a written summary of the expert testimony that the government intends to use  
9 at trial, including a description of the witnesses' opinions, the bases and the reasons  
10 for those opinions, and the witnesses' qualifications.

11 (24) Residual Request. The defense intends by this discovery motion to invoke  
12 his rights to discovery to the fullest extent possible under the Federal Rules of Criminal  
13 Procedure and the Constitution and laws of the United States. This request specifically  
14 includes all subsections of Rule 16. Defendant requests that the government provide  
15 him and his attorney with the above requested material sufficiently in advance of trial.

16 **JOINDER IN CODEFENDANT'S MOTIONS**

17 INEZ MARIE PARQUETTE hereby joins in the motions filed by codefendant  
18 THOMAS PARQUETTE, by and through his attorney of record Linda Lopez of Federal  
19 Defenders of San Diego.

20 **LEAVE TO FILE FURTHER MOTIONS**

21 INEZ MARIE PARQUETTE also seeks leave to file further motions, as discovery  
22 and investigation are continuing.

23 Respectfully submitted,

24 S/Michael Edmund Burke

25 Dated: 5-2-08

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
Michael Edmund Burke,  
Attorney for Defendant,  
INEZ MARIE PARQUETTE  
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